

much forked, the simple terminal divisions 0.5 to 4 (average 2) cm. long: peduncles 3.5 to 10 (average 6.8) cm. long, with 1 to 6 (usually 4) strobiles. — *Lycopodium digitatum foliis Arboris Vitae, spicis bigemellis teretibus*, Dill. Hist. Musc. 448, t. 59. *L. complanatum*, L., l. c. (as to pl. Dill.), American authors and European authors, in part; Lloyd, Bull. Torr. Club, xxvi. 565; Lloyd & Underw. l. c. — MAINE, Island Falls, Sept. 26, 1901, Dover, July 17, 1896 (*M. L. Fernald*); Beech Hill, Mt. Desert Island, July 27, 1899 (*E. F. Williams*): NEW HAMPSHIRE, Jaffrey, July 9, 1897 (*B. L. Robinson*, no. 187): VERMONT, Manchester, July 16, 1898 (*M. A. Day*, no. 219): MASSACHUSETTS, Mt. Wachusett, Sept. 1896 (*W. W. Bailey*); Concord, Sept. 30, 1879 (*W. P. Rich*); North Reading, Sept. 4, 1882 (*C. E. Perkins*); Malden, Aug. 1878 (*H. A. Young*); Blue Hills Reservation, Sept. 11, 1898 (*F. G. Floyd*); Douglass, Oct. 25, 1893 (*J. F. Collins*): CONNECTICUT, Southington, Sept. 18, 1898 (*L. Andrews*, no. 494); reported from Nova Scotia to Ontario, Minnesota, and West Virginia.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

## THE HERBARIA OF NEW ENGLAND.

MARY A. DAY.

(Continued from page 262.)

**Seymour, Arthur Bliss**, WAVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.—The phaenogams in Mr. Seymour's herbarium are kept at his home in Waverly and number about 3500 specimens, including nearly 2500 species with a geographical range covering nearly all the United States. The cryptogams in this collection number about 3500 species and are deposited in the rooms of the Cambridge Botanical Supply Company. The group of *Fungi* is best represented, being specially strong in the *Uredineae*, *Ustilagineae*, and *Erysipheae*, including specimens from different parts of the United States, Europe, Japan, and South Africa.

**Smith College**, NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—In the herbarium at Smith College are about 6600 sheets nearly half of which are cryptogams. The cryptogamic part consists largely of purchased

sets of *Algae*, *Lichens*, and *Fungi*. The phaenogams are, in a great part, gifts of persons interested in the college and are from all parts of the world. The collection has been in existence twelve or thirteen years, and is now in charge of Professor W. F. Ganong.

**South Natick Historical, Natural History and Library Society**, SOUTH NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS. — This society possesses a large number of plants which once belonged to Dr. J. W. Robbins of Uxbridge, Prof. J. L. Russell of Salem, Judge Clinton of Buffalo, and others including a collection of ferns from South India, Africa (Mountains of the Moon), Sandwich Islands, South America, etc., They are at present in the care of a botanist who is engaged in the work of mounting and classifying them with the purpose of rendering them available for reference.

**Springfield Botanical Society**, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS. — The plants in this collection, numbering about 1000 specimens, are nearly all from the region around Springfield. Mrs. M. L. Owen has, however, contributed to it all her rarer plants of Nantucket, and it includes some of M. S. Bebb's willows and L. H. Bailey's *Carices*.

**Sturtevant, Edward Lewis**. Dr. Sturtevant made his collections along special lines, and it consisted very largely of cultivated plants. In the Garden Herbarium of Cornell University are his collections of *Cucurbitae* and the genus *Taraxacum*, also the material on which he founded his monograph of garden beans. Much of this collection now in possession of Cornell University consists of manuscript notes, extensive clippings, tracings of old drawings, and original paintings by his daughter. He gave his specimens of *Capsicum* to the Missouri Botanical Garden, but his collection of corn has been nearly if not entirely destroyed.

**Sullivant, William Starling**, see Harvard University, Cryptogamic Herbarium.

**Swan, Charles Walter**, BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.— Dr. Swan's herbarium, consisting largely of phaenogams, contains 6400 sheets, representing 134 orders, and 902 genera. It has been collected during the past twenty years by exchange, purchase, and field work. A few hundred sheets represent foreign plants, 700 Canadian plants especially of the Rocky Mountains and the northwest, but the larger number contain plants of the United States, New England especially eastern Massachusetts claiming a majority of the specimens. The orders are arranged alphabetically and the genera under the

orders in the same way. Interest has been centered about the rushes, sedges, and grasses; 102 sheets represent the *Juncaceae*, 778 the *Cyperaceae* (of which 80 are *Cyperus* and 558 are *Carex*), and 1017 the *Gramineae*. Some of the other orders are represented as follows; *Compositae*, 691 sheets; *Filices*, 315 sheets; *Leguminosae*, 269 sheets; *Rosaceae*, 188 sheets; *Scrophulariaceae*, 159 sheets; *Labiatae*, 131 sheets; *Naiadaceae*, 122 sheets of which 109 are Potamogetons mostly purchased from Dr. Thomas Morong.

**Taylor, Thomas**, see Harvard University, Cryptogamic Herbarium.

**Terry, Emily Hitchcock**, NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—Mrs. Terry's herbarium contains about 1600 specimens of flowering plants and ferns, and has been collected during the last fifteen years. The most important part is the collection of ferns, which represents all the species, with one exception, which are described in Gray's Manual, also many of more recent discovery. In addition Mrs. Terry has specimens of ferns from western and southern United States, the West Indies, Bermuda, Labrador, Iceland, Japan, India and the Hawaiian Islands.

**Thoreau, Henry David**.—At his decease Henry D. Thoreau bequeathed to the Boston Society of Natural history his herbarium excluding the *Carices*. The latter he gave to Mr. Edwin S. Hoar of Concord, Mass. After some years the Boston Society of Natural History gave the part in their possession to the town of Concord and it is now deposited in the Public Library. It consists of six large sized folios of about 100 sheets each, several specimens being mounted upon one sheet. The plants, which are arranged systematically have no labels, the names being written on the sheets often without further data, and sometimes with a pencil. Some Maine plants are included but Concord and its vicinity have the largest representation. In a written catalogue 750 species and varieties are recorded.

#### EDITORIAL.

Two botanical journals have expressed surprise at the publication in our advertising pages of the Bangor and Aroostook notice. They have done so upon the not unnatural supposition that the plants